**Key Terms**

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| **Adenosine tri-phosphate (ATP)** | A compound composed of adenosine and three phosphate groups that supplies energy for many biochemical cellular processes by undergoing enzymatic hydrolysis. |
| **Amino Acid** | An organic monomer which serves as a building block of proteins. |
| **Carbohydrate** | A sugar in the form of a monosaccharide, disaccharide or polysaccharide. |
| **Chemical Indicator** | A substance (as a dye) used to show visually usually by its capacity for color change, the condition of a solution with respect to the presence of free acid or alkali or some other substance. |
| **Dehydration Synthesis** | A chemical reaction in which two molecules are bonded together with the removal of a water molecule. |
| **Disaccharide** | A double sugar molecule made of two monosaccharides bonded together through dehydration synthesis. |
| **Electrolyte** | Any of the ions (as of sodium, potassium, calcium, or bicarbonate) that in a biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells) |
| **Glucose** | A monomer of carbohydrate, simple sugar. |
| **Hydrolysis** | A chemical process that splits a molecule by adding water. |
| **Lipid** | One of a family of compounds including fats, phospholipids, and steroids that are insoluble in water. |
| **Macromolecule** | A type of giant molecule formed by joining smaller molecules which includes proteins, polysaccharides, lipids, and nucleic acids. |
| **Monomer** | The subunit that serves as the building block of a polymer. |
| **Monosaccharide** | A single sugar molecule such as glucose or fructose, the simplest type of sugar. |
| **Polymer** | A large molecule consisting of many repeating chemical units or molecules linked together. |
| **Polysaccharide** | A polymer of thousands of simple sugars formed by dehydration synthesis. |
| **Protein** | A three dimensional polymer made of monomers of amino acids. |